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and the more common variations with their explanations, rather than to show what holds true in specific instances. This the author has done well.

H. A. MILLIS.

City Government in Canada.—Westmount: a Municipal Illustration.—Municipal Government in Toronto.—Bibliography. By S. MORLEY WICKETT. (University of Toronto Studies: History and Economics. Vol. II, No. 1.) Toronto: The University Library, 1902. 8vo, pp. 64.

TO GIVE a general idea of city government in Canada, or serve as an introduction to its further study, this pamphlet is all that could be desired. It consists of the four separate papers named above; the one on Westmount is by the mayor of that city; the other three are by Dr. Wickett.

The author and editor has made his work doubly interesting to those of us who live in the United States by his knowledge of our own cities and the constant comparisons he makes between them and the cities of Canada. In the most important features Canadians have followed English precedents rather than ours. They have not attracted many foreigners, and the population is almost purely British except for the French in Quebec; the suffrage is restricted; party lines are rarely observed in municipal affairs; officers are appointed without fixed terms, and serve during good behavior. On the other hand, similarity to our conditions is shown in the small amount of administrative control exercised over the cities by the province, in the frequent interference of the provincial legislature with city affairs and of the city aldermen with executive work.

The problem of dealing with local monopolies exists in Canada as everywhere else. Public ownership is rare. Franchises are usually granted for short terms, though in Toronto the gas company has a perpetual franchise. Westmount gives one instance of wholesome public control; the city has a fine library building, the cost of which was defrayed out of the deposit forfeited by a projected gas company.

It is of interest to find that part of a city's revenue in Canada is derived from an income tax. Montreal also levies a business tax based on the rental of the premises occupied, on the plan of the French

impôt de patente; efforts have been made to introduce this tax in Toronto. Westmount supplies its needs liberally, with rates of taxation only one-third as high as those in Montreal. Toronto has in part followed the New York plan of financial administration by establishing a board of control with sole power to prepare the annual budget; a two-thirds vote of the council is required to overrule this board. A similar concentration of responsibility has been brought about in Montreal by the creation of a finance committee in the council; a three-fourths vote of the council is required to change the action of the committee.

These papers show that city government is reasonably successful in Canada. "But it will not do," says Dr. Wickett, "for Canadians to boast. They are not yet out of the wood."

F. R. CLOW.

Industrial Democracy. By SYDNEY AND BEATRICE WEBB. New Edition. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1902. 8vo. pp. xi + 929.

It is unnecessary here to say anything in commendation of Mr. and Mrs. Webb's great book. Its merits and services are too well known to economic students to call for renewed discussion. The present edition differs from the earlier one in that it is in a cheaper form—the two volumes of the first edition being here reprinted as one—and in the addition of an "Introduction to the Edition of 1902." No change is made in the body of the text, but the discussion brought up to date (December, 1901), by the Introduction. "During the four years which have elapsed since its publication, the trade union world has not appreciably changed in structure or function." The record for these later years (given in a similar introduction to the 1902 edition of the author's *History of Trade Unionism*) shows that the notable changes have been a large increase in membership and in funds. This increase has come, chiefly, to trades which were already in a strong position ten years ago, while the trades previously organized but in a slight degree, and trades comprising low-grade workmen have gained relatively little; while in some trades, as the clothing trades, the agricultural laborers, and the dockers, the unions have even lost ground. The total membership of British trade unions now probably exceeds two millions (1,905,116 in 1900, as against 1,502,358